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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.) Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East. Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world, $12 per annum.

No. 17,057. 英曆千九百一十年八月十六號 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
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SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 618

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the C.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

GEO. P. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
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Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
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STRAND ½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. | CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. | 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil-Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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COMPOUND
BALSAM OF ANISEED
Gives immediate relief in all cases of
COUGHS AND COLDS.
Prices: 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Established April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LTD.
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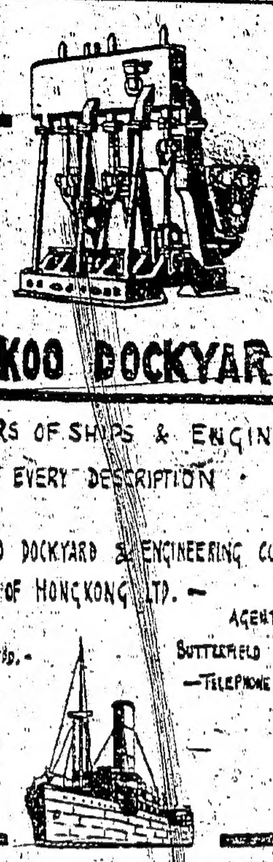
AGENTS:—SUTTERFIELD & SMITH
TELEPHONE No. 212



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Telegraph add: 'Peaceful.'
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

WRANGLING AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE FUTURE OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

The German version of the proceedings of the Committee appointed at Brestlitovsk on January 1, to discuss the territorial question, shows that the Delegates wrangled for two days, without result, on the question of the status of the populations of the occupied territories and of their evacuation.

The Germans contended that the peoples of the occupied territories, through plenipotentiary bodies, had already expressed their desire for a severance from Russia. The Russians denied that these bodies were representative and proposed as a substitution for the two articles of the preliminary treaty, four articles, of which the following is a summary:—

I.—The right to territory and self-determination belongs to the nations and not to the occupied parts thereof.

II.—Austria and Germany should renounce their claims of annexation of the occupied Russian territories and undertake not to restrict their independence by military conventions before the constitution of these regions on a basis of self-determination, and the voting to determine the fate of these regions should be carried out after the foreign armies have withdrawn and the fugitives and deportees have returned; the date of the withdrawal of the armies to be determined by a special commission.

III.—After peace has been signed the territories shall be administered by a temporary body, comprised of the various political parties which shall organise a plebiscite.

IV.—The final position of these territories shall be decided by a referendum.

RUSSIA'S "VICTORIOUS TONE."

General Hoffmann protested at the victorious tone of the Russian proposals when a victorious German army stood on their territory, and ridiculed the Russian claims to self-determination seeing that the Bolshevik Government was based on ruthless force. He again asserted that the occupied peoples had unmistakably expressed the wish for separation from Russia, and said that the Courland Diet, on September 8th, requested German protection, and the Lithuanian Diet, on December 11, proclaimed a desire for severance from Russia. The Municipality of Riga and the guilds and rural representatives, on December 27, claimed German protection; and, finally, in December last, the representatives of Oesel, Dagoe and Moon islands repudiated their previous connections; moreover, for technical and administrative reasons the German High Command refused to evacuate Courland, Lithuania, Riga and the islands in the Gulf of Riga.

Dr. von Kuehlmann proposed an adjournment of the deliberations in order that Germany might consult her Allies and the sitting was accordingly adjourned *sine die*.

[The two articles of the preliminary treaty are as follow:—

Article 1.—That Russia and Germany declare the state of war ended. Both nations are resolved to live together in future in peace and friendship. On the condition of complete reciprocity it is within her Allies. Germany is ready, as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the Russian armies are demobilised, to evacuate her present positions and the occupied Russian territory, so far as to different influence may result from Article 2.

Article 2.—After the Russian Government, in accordance with its principles, has proclaimed for all the peoples of Russia the right of self-determination, including complete separation, it takes cognisance of decisions, as expressing the will of people, demanding full state independence and separation from Russia for Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Lithuania and Livonia. The Russian Government recognises that these manifestations must in the present circumstances be regarded as expressing the will of the people, and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom.

As in these districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply the question of evacuation is, not such as is provided for in Article 1, a Special Commission shall, in accordance with the Russian idea, arrange for a ratification by plebiscite on broad lines without any military pressure whatever of the already existing separation proclamations.]

YARMOUTH BOMBARDED

FOR FIVE MINUTES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

It is officially announced that Yarmouth was bombarded from the sea, last night.

The fire opened at 10.55 p.m. and lasted for five minutes.

Twenty shells fell in the town and the latest reports are three people killed and ten injured.

The damage is not serious.

BRITISH MAN-POWER QUESTION.

COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH OF SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Press favourably comments on Sir Auckland Geddes' speech.

The *Daily News* epitomises his views and his warning to labour and says: "We cannot be accused of lack of sympathy for labour nor of excessive sympathy with this Government, but this does not blind us to the fact that we are engaged in the greatest struggle for human liberty we were ever involved in. To talk of downing tools is to talk of betraying freedom and stabbing our sons and brothers, who are fighting for Freedom, in the back."

The *Daily Mail* Lobby Correspondent understands that the Government is prepared to take immediate and severe measures against anyone interfering with the output of munitions, aeroplanes and ships.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH POSTPONED.

POLITICAL SURPRISES PROBABLE.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.

A message from Berlin states that Count Hertling has postponed his Reichstag speech (in which, it is said, he intends to reply to the recent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson).

The *Tageblatt* says the Chancellor is ill, and that political surprises during the next few days are probable.

BRITISH WAR-EXPENDITURE.

INQUIRY BY COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS MEN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

It is understood that the Government, at the instance of Mr. Bonar Law, has decided to appoint an independent committee of business men to enquire into the expenditure of the war departments.

One of the first tasks of the Committee will be to enquire into complaints of over-staffing and inefficiency.

(Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in connection with the LAYING OF NEW WATER MAINS, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and until further notice, that portion of Garden Road extending along the south side of "The Albany," from Lower Road to Peak Road, will be CLOSED to wheeled traffic.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1918. 42

NOTICE.

HAVING adopted a sub-exchange system in this Office our telephone numbers are ENTIRELY CHANGED, the new numbers being 2570, 2571 and 2572.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918. 28

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, 28th January, at 5.30 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. (kindly lent for the occasion).

BUSINESS.

(1) To pass the accounts for 1917.
(2) To arrange for the celebration of St. George's Day 1918.
(3) To elect a Committee and Officers for 1918.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918 38

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918. 33

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The General Managers.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918. 34

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918. 35

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

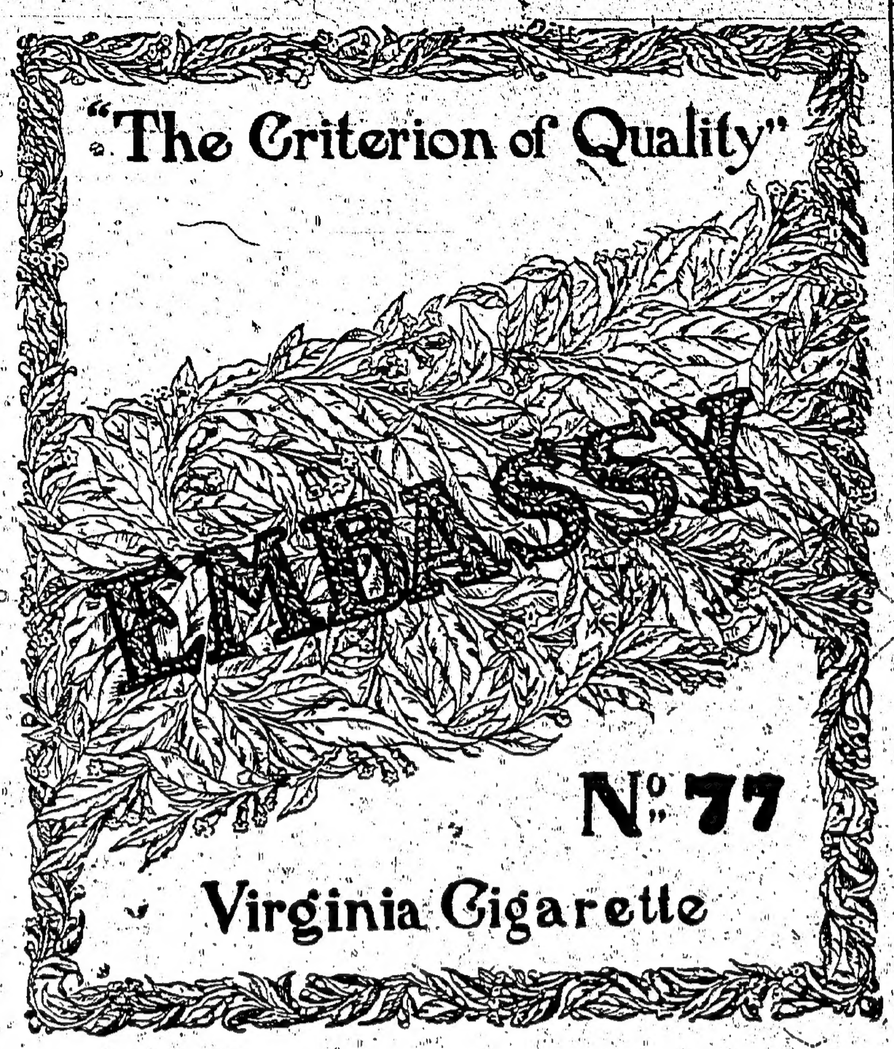
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918. 36

"The Criterion of Quality"



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SUBMARINE WAR PROPHECY.

DANGER TO GERMANY OF RUTHLESSNESS.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Some highly interesting and strictly confidential German documents relating to submarine warfare have just been submitted for my examination.

In February, 1916, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg received from the German Admiralty Staff a work entitled "English Economy and Submarine Warfare." It was marked "Private—must not be published." Copies were issued in an abridged form and distributed as a Memorandum of the Admiralty Staff, together with observations by Herr Helfferich, made by the Chancellor's instructions, and the reply of the author of the Memorandum, but without Herr Helfferich's final answer thereto.

I recently read the German Admiralty Staff's abridged Memorandum predicting that England would be obliged to conclude peace within six months after the beginning of a ruthless submarine war. I have now read Herr Helfferich's confidential reply and the reply to Herr Helfferich. Herr Helfferich criticizes the Admiralty statements and expresses the view that the conclusions there are not justified.

In his report, which is dated February 28, 1916, Herr Helfferich considers the arguments based on British foreign trade, sea freights, and prices, and refers to a message in the memorandum, which assumes, "merely for the purpose of illustration, without a claim to its adoption as a firm basis, a tripling of the previous year's effect of a submarine war," and which attaches to it the conclusion that this idea of a tripling leads to the "certain assumption" that "a new submarine," for which the war zone will be placed at disposal without any restriction, will lead, at the latest, in the course of half a year, to the result of compelling England to peace by way of the suppression of her sea traffic.

Herr Helfferich says that the passage indicated is the only one in the Memorandum in which an attempt at proof is made that a submarine war, ruthlessly carried out, would force England to her knees in the course of half a year. In all the other parts, the memorandum, he says, restricts itself, "so far as I can see, to showing that a submarine war would economically, financially, and militarily, severely injure England, without attempting to set a definite time-limit to the damage with which England must submit."

It is hardly necessary to point out, he says, that the proof given above is not conclusive. It rests on three unprovable hypotheses:—(1) A definitely proved effect of the submarine war on the whole economic development of England as it appears from imports, freight rates, and prices; (2) a tripling of this effect by a new submarine war; (3) that this tripling will suffice to break England's power of resistance in six months. Herr Helfferich then says that in his opinion such a certain judgment of the results of a new ruthless submarine war cannot be derived from the statistical material put together in the Admiralty Staff's Memorandum. The materials and considerations collected in the Memorandum need completing from several points of view, including the following:—"What are the reactions of a ruthless submarine warfare on Germany and her Allies, especially in the probable case that the United States enters the war against us and in the always possible event that Holland, Denmark, and other neutrals join against us in such a proceeding, whether by direct war-like action or by closing their frontiers?"

He concludes:—"I cannot conceal from myself that even a complementary testing from these points of view will afford no confident prediction. The danger remains that the reaction of a new submarine war on Germany will be more fatal for us than the strongest conceivable injury of England. According to my personal view the danger is so grave that it should only be accepted if the economic, financial, and military situation leaves us no other choice. So far as the financial domain comes into consideration I believe I can deny such a compulsory situation."

In reply to Herr Helfferich's report, a long memorandum was issued contesting the soundness of his conclusions.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices $1.25 and $2.25

INSTRUCTIONS TO PEACE NEGOTIATORS.

"IF THE RUSSIANS KISS YOU—"

The Petrograd newspaper *Dyelo Naroda* recently published what it alleges to be the instructions of the German General Staff to the German representatives intrusted with conducting the truce negotiations on the Russian Front. The instructions, as thus given, lay weight on the fact that the men who engage in the parley must be of a serious temperament, capable of controlling their facial muscles in the most ridiculous situation.

If the Russian negotiators should demand that the German Emperor should issue an order for his own arrest and that the German people should organize a social revolution, the German representatives, according to the instructions, must say gravely:—

"This matter will certainly receive consideration."

The instructions, according to the newspaper's version, continue:—

"It may happen that at the first meeting the Russian delegates will attempt to kiss the negotiators. They must be prepared for that and if the Commander-in-Chief, Ensign Krylenko, rushes towards them with open arms they must in turn press him to their hearts and say repeatedly:—'Tavarish' (comrade). The Fatherland demands this sacrifice of the negotiators.

"They should also have at their tongue's end the following favorite Russian phrases:—Universal democratic peace', 'peace without annexations and contributions.'"

The negotiators were told that they need not trouble to note the Russian positions and compute the number of guns, as "this will be attended to by staff officers especially designated." If Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, was present the negotiators were "to conduct themselves as if they stood in the presence of Bismarck, Talleyrand or some other wise chap."

[The instructions quoted by the *Dyelo Naroda* (the People's Work), a social revolutionary newspaper of Petrograd, although indicating a possibility that its humorist was attempting to poke fun both at the Bolshevik negotiators and those on the German side, are nevertheless not out of harmony in their general trend with reproductions previously printed in other Russian newspapers of German instructions for conducting propaganda among the Russians along the Front. In one recent instance, according to the *Den*, a German army divisional order for such propaganda called for "appeal in a soft tone, filled with comrade ship."]

THAT PAIN BEHIND YOUR SHOULDER

is probably due to disordered liver. Dinkettes dispel "liver abuses." Constipation, Biliousness, sick headaches, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

DINKETTES

Ask daintily little laxatives, of all dealers, or post free, 50 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Sheung Wan Road, Shanghai.

AUSTRALIA'S HONOUR ROLL.

NETT CASUALTIES, 123,080.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4.

The following is a summary of the casualties to members of the A.I.F. up to November 30th:—

Casualties reported, gross figures:—Deceased 19,043; missing, 12,220; prisoners of war, 2,664; wounded, 153,287; sick, 63,335; casualty not specified, 400. Casualties reported, nett figures:—Deceased, 28,065; missing, 1,770; prisoners of war, 2,033; wounded, 54,282; sick, 23,520; casualty not specified, 210.

The variations between the gross and the nett figures are explained by the fact that only one non-effective casualty is recorded in the set statistics in respect to any soldiers, viz., soldiers included in that figures under any of the above categories who are subsequently reported. Casualties under any other classification are deducted from their original column and added to the other relative figures of the case where they report their units are substantially accounted for, as [illegible] the nett figures [illegible] the actual casualties [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/3 and 11/- (in England).

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,
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INTIMATIONS

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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
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HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	(80' 100' 70' 100')	26'	7' 6"	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	28' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	40' 6"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250'	60	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250'	60'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI KOK TSUI					
Cossmuir Slip Dock	440'	[illegible]	24'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	450'	54'	22'	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	350'	54'	18'	7' 6"	

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Agents.

PROPRIETORS
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"MEIRION" HONGKONG.

S.S. "HONGKONG."

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the proposed sale by private Tender of the Hull of the above-named Steamer as she now lies stranded on the East Point of NAUCHAU ISLAND, about twenty-five miles from Kwan Chau Wan.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies, with her Engines, Boilers, Anchors and Chains and such other equipment as may be on board, (but no Cargo is to be considered in the Tender).
(2) The vessel is now guarded by the French authorities.
(3) All Tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before Noon SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918.
(4) A Deposit must accompany each Tender, the amount of which may be learned at this Office, said Deposit will be returned in case of non-acceptance of Tender.
(5) The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings and fixtures to be sold with the ship, can be obtained on application from the Undersigned.

For and on account of the Concerned.
HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 25

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 18th January, 1918, commencing at 3.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wiggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Armchairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots Porcelains and Carice, &c., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Enamelled Bath, Carpets and Rugs.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1918. 32

TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.

Apply—
H. E. GOLDSMITH, P. W. D.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918. 40

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 48 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE, 67 Peak, from 1st May to 31st October. 6 rooms and usual offices together with a large garden.

Apply—
W. MEYRICK HUMPHREYS,
C/o W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

LADY TYPIST with thorough experience of SHORTHAND wanted.

Applications with copies of testmonials addressed to

Box 38.
CHINA MAIL.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918. 38

SELECT DANCING CLASS.

WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS
6 p.m.

GENTS $10. LADIES $6 per month.
Single Evenings charged moderately.
Music Store, 42 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Private Lessons, 7 Dunbar Villas.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1918. 42

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66

MUSIC
FOR THE
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.
THIS
COLUMBIA
AT $25.

Will Certainly Please Them
We have GRAFONOLAS to suit every Pocket.
Ask Us About Them.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the first sign of any irregularity of the System, a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 15/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.

Apply— DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918. 1

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage.
Hull ... Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 1", over all 35'
Beam ... 7'
Draft ... 3'
Motor, "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1918. 17

THE POPE AND THE WAR.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS CLEARED UP

The Archbishop of Sens (France) in accordance with his usual custom, sent his congratulations and the homage of his filial veneration to the Sovereign Pontiff on the occasion of the double anniversary of his election to the Papal Throne and his coronation on the 3rd and 6th September. His letter was delivered to the Holy Father by Cardinal Gasparri, who in turn replied with a letter of exceptional importance in the present circumstances. The following is a translation:—

THE VATICAN,
7th October, 1917.

My Lord,—With all my heart I thank you for the kind letter with which you favoured me. The Holy Father to whom I hastened to present it realised to the full your just appreciation of his appeal for peace dated the first of August.

You surely read, my Lord, my letter to the Bishop of Valence. This letter expresses my astonishment at the general hostile attitude of the French Press towards this Pontifical Note. In it I have set forth (what is in fact self-evident from a simple perusal of the document in question) that not a single point indicated by His Holiness could in the slightest degree wound the feelings of a French patriot. What is more, some of its points are plainly beneficial to France, so that if in the Pontifical Note there be any nation favoured it is rather France and Belgium, of a certainty not Germany or Austria. My surprise and astonishment were therefore unbounded.

It has been stated that the Note was inspired by the Central Powers, and chiefly by Austria. This is certainly false. The declarations of the Holy See, the reply of the Central Powers, the attitude of the pan-Germanic and Conservative Press of Germany permit of no doubt on the subject. I may add, too, that by an involuntary delay in the transmission of the Papal Note the Emperor of Austria and his Government were the last to learn the contents of the appeal.

Besides, the genesis of the Pontifical Note is simplicity itself and there is no need whatever to seek the inspiration of an Alien Power. The Holy Father had learned with the liveliest satisfaction from the declarations of the statesmen and Parliaments of the belligerent nations that on certain fundamental points they were in perfect accord. He therefore summed them all up, inviting the Powers themselves to specify them and to discuss them in a conciliatory spirit, consulting, as far as reason and justice permitted, the aspirations of the people. That is the sum total of the Papal appeal.

To mention but one of these points: Almost all the belligerent Powers—Russia, France, England, Germany and Austria—had decided that peace ought to be concluded without indemnities. Russia, Germany and Austria made no distinction between the expenses of the war and the damages caused thereby, thus indicating that reparation for these damages would not be exacted. M. Ribot, alone, declared that in the future peace discussions France would reserve to herself the right to demand reparation for the uncalled for destruction wrought in her territory through the fault of the military authorities. As a result of this, the Holy See, in the third paragraph of the Appeal, proposes as a general rule the reciprocal condonation of the costs and damages of war, adding that if in certain cases particular reasons could be assigned in opposition to this rule these reasons should be weighed with justice and equity. Conceived in general terms this proposition in no wise excludes the reservations formulated by M. Ribot, and France is left at liberty to decide if, in the hypothesis of victory, she should or should not prolong the war, were it for the space of a whole year, in order to wring from Germany reparation for the damages of which she should be culpable.

It has also been stated that the Holy Father in his quality of Supreme Judge of morals and justice should first of all have declared who were the guilty and who the innocent Powers. Strange criticism indeed! In the interests of humanity the Holy Father in His Appeal assumes the role of Mediator doing the very best possible to induce the hostile nations (each of whom pretends to have right on its side) to lay down their arms, to meet in discussion, and to be reconciled one with the other. Now, I ask, does it belong to the office of Mediator to decide who is right and who wrong? To put the matter in a nutshell, would he thereby attain the end he had in view—that of bringing all concerned into the way of reconciliation and peace?

Finally, and I omit many points of minor importance, it has been objected that the propositions set forth by His Holiness are impossible of attainment. In particular it is stated that the idea of reciprocal and simultaneous disarmament ought to be relegated to the realm of dreams never to be realised. Now, disarmament is desired by all without exception as the sole possible means of eliminating the perils of war, of remedying the financial difficulties of the Nations, and of preventing the social convulsions which otherwise are so plainly inevitable. Yet as soon as the question arises of effecting and maintaining this disarmament harmony is at an end. I do not hesitate to affirm that all the plans hitherto proposed are impracticable, and yet a practical means exist.

His Holiness in his Appeal of the first of August, through deference for the Heads of the belligerent States, did not think it his duty to indicate this means, preferring to leave to the Nations themselves the task of determining how this disarmament was to be effected. For the Holy Father himself the only practical system and the one most easy to put in motion, with a little goodwill on all sides would be to suppress, with the consent of all civilised nations, the system of compulsory military service, to create a Court of Arbitration which would decide on all matters of international concern (as the Holy Father proposed in His Note) and which would prevent any infraction of its laws by adopting the system of boycotting that nation guilty of essaying to set up a new compulsory service within its boundaries, of refusing to submit to its judgment any matter of international concern or of treating with contempt the decisions of this tribunal. That this would be a most efficacious plan Lord Robert Cecil plainly confesses in one of his speeches. In truth, omitting all other considerations, the recent example of England and America is all in favour of this measure. England and America had hitherto employed only voluntary service, but in order to take a telling part in this war they were constrained to have recourse to compulsory service. A plain proof that voluntary service furnishes forces sufficient to maintain public law and order (And are they not maintained as well, if not better, in England and America as in any other country?) but does not supply the vast numbers necessary for the prosecution of modern warfare. Therefore by suppressing compulsory service with the full consent of civilised nations and replacing it with the voluntary system we should, almost automatically and without disturbing public peace and order, effect disarmament with the happy consequence indicated above.

Conscription has been for more than a century the prolific source of those evils which afflict society. Its simultaneous and reciprocal suppression is the only remedy. Indeed, once suppressed, conscription could not be re-established save by law, and to pass that law, even with the present constitutions of the Central Powers, the consent of Parliament would be absolutely necessary (A consent, by the way which for obvious reasons but chiefly because of the sad experiences gained in the present war, would of a certainty be withheld. So we should obtain, for the maintenance of the prevailing agreement of the nations, the guarantee of the people. If, on the other hand, it be reserved either to the people or Parliament by way of referendum the right of declaring war or peace, peace between nations would be assured as far as it is possible in this world.

I perceive, my Lord, that my letter is a somewhat lengthy one. Be so good as to attribute this to my love for France and to the pleasure I experience in conversing with you and believe me, my Lord,

Your Friend and Servant,

P. GASPARRI,
Cardinal Secretary of State to His Holiness.

FOUR TONS OF OPIUM.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE BY THE SHANGHAI CUSTOMS.

In references to an advertisement that has been appearing in Shanghai inviting tenders for the purchase of 2,400 cases of chlorinol, a bleaching soda or water softener, arranged in convenient packages, in convenient cases, samples of which may be obtained on application at the Custom House, Shanghai.

The "N.-C. Daily News" tells a tale, which tale now lies in the Customs godown and takes the form, not of water softener, but of no less than four tons of Persian and Patna opium. Water softener and opium combined to form a part of the cargo of the "Mishima-Maru" which arrived recently in Shanghai, in whose hold the fraud was very cleverly detected by the Customs officials.

The opium had been consigned from England. How it got through the war shipping regulations at such a time as this, especially as it was packed in tin-lined cases, which again are contrary to war regulations, is a mystery that has not yet been solved. The Customs authorities have telegraphed to England for searching inquiries to be made with a view to proceedings being taken.

The consignee in Shanghai, who applied for the permit to pass the goods through the Customs, has been interrogated and repudiates all knowledge of the opium. The cases containing water softener are packed distinct from those containing opium, the smugglers having apparently taken their chance of detection. The water softener cases are mixed up indiscriminately—at least apparently so—amongst the opium, but no doubt there was some key by which the numbers of the different cases could be identified by the recipient.

This is, we believe, the largest amount of opium ever seized in Shanghai and the value cannot fall far short of $1,000,000. In due course, no doubt, it will be destroyed in the Customs' incinerator or dumped into the sea. Meanwhile it would be interesting to know how the fraud was perpetrated and by what means the opium managed to make a tour of the world in these days of scarce shipping and stringent war regulations.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. 90% OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices $1.25 and $2.25.

THEATRE ROYAL.

A GRAND SLAM.
SHORT SEASON.
FIRST DEAL.
SATURDAY, January 19th.
EDGAR WARWICK
Announces the
FAREWELL OF YOUR OLD FAVOURITES

A HAND FULL OF TRUMPS.
NEW PROGRAMME.
ALL GOOD TRICKS.
EDGAR WARWICK AS THE JOKER.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices $2, $1 & $1.

Five per cent of Gross Receipts will be Donated to the Red Cross Funds.

14

ALFRED HYNDMAN
43 Wyndham Street
Has for sale
CARBON PAPER at $1.00 per dozen sheets
RIBBONS at $1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at $12.00 per machine per annum.

For particulars apply to the above address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2275

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION

INTIMATIONS

1814 ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS 1914

JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.

Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHNNIE WALKER WAR CARICOON No. 4.

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha can fill a coward's grave?
Wha sae base as be a slave?
Let him turn and flee!

Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do or die! BURNS.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label." 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label." 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label." 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKEY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCKS OF
DEWAR'S SCOTCH
WHISKY.
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE and
EXTRA SPECIAL.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TEL. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW—6 rooms, unfurnished.
DENNYS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1918. 48

CONCERT
AT THE
CITY HALL
(OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM),
On FRIDAY, 18th January,
at 9.15 p.m.
GERARD ZALSMAN
Assisted by Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE and Local Amateurs.
ADMISSION $3.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S. [47

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd January, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c.; Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c, Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.
A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.,
Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Brasses, &c.
Two PIANOS.
And
Plated Candleabras, Plated Cellarette, Cut-glass Bottles and One Large Iron Safe, &c., &c.
Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGE,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1918. 46

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship
NIPPON MARU,
The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, 17th January, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 21st January, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.
No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 22nd January, at 10 A.M.
No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 29th January, 1918.
T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1918. 46

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1918.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

NOT the least striking feature of the statement which the British Minister of National Service made in the House of Commons on Monday is the evidence it affords that Great Britain has still left a considerable reserve of man-power for the fighting lines although the men already provided for the armed forces of the Crown are "not far below 7,500,000" Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES set out the position with a frankness to which we have become quite unaccustomed during the period of the war. For the first time the statistics of the growth in personnel of our Army and Navy have been given to the public, and while this information has been given in order to indicate to the British public the basis for confidence in ultimate victory and the justification which exists for the further calls to this end which the Government feel it their duty to make, the statistics must at the same time give to German statesmen and the German people generally much food for serious reflection. An examination of the entire question of the strength, character and composition of our own forces, those of our Allies, and those of our enemies, in the light of the situation in Russia, has satisfied the British Government that the resources of the Allies are sufficient to assure victory and that "nothing but a physchological catastrophe in one or other of the Allied countries can save the Central Powers." The new legislation is intended to secure the use of the country's resources to a greater extent than hitherto, though the Government's proposals still stop short of either lowering or raising the age limit; but the warning is given that the Government will not hesitate to adopt these and other measures from which they at present refrain, if the military needs cannot be met otherwise. It is regrettable to read that the Government is satisfied that the reasons which led to the exclusion of Ireland from the Military Service Act have "lost none of their cogency," and that they have decided that compulsion shall not, for the present, be introduced in Ireland. The figures given by Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES of the numbers contributed respectively by the four partners of the United Kingdom show that the Empire has not had from Ireland all the assistance it ought to have. The male population of Ireland, according to the latest census, is practically the same as that of Scotland, but while Scotland is represented in the armed forces of the Crown by 620,000, Ireland is represented by not more than 170,000. By the application of the Military Service Act to Ireland, would be possible it apparently, to get in that island alone nearly the whole of the 450,000 men which Sir AUCKLAND GEDDES stated to be the minimum requirement. That the Imperial Government should be satisfied that the reasons which led to the exclusion of the Military Service Act have lost none of their cogency to this day, is a commentary that needs no elaboration. If there existed in Ireland any wide-spread desire to cultivate better relations with the other partners of the United Kingdom it would be realised that Ireland is not likely to win sympathy for her aspirations or grievances by refusing to shoulder the same responsibilities and bear the sacrifices they bear in defence of health and home and the Liberty and Freedom of the world. One wonders whether the disloyal section of the population of Ireland ever indulges in a thought of what would happen to them were Ireland under the German flag!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Shanghai Mercury* understands that several Germans have been taken into custody in Shanghai in connection with a fairly large opium fraud.

The registration of Chinese servants is being given a trial in the French Concession, Tientsin. It is hoped that the authorities in the other Concessions will follow the example.

The members of last year's Municipal Council at Shanghai have been re-elected. Their names are:—Baron Fujimura, Count L. Jezierski, Messrs. E. I. Ezra, J. Johnstone, W. L. Merriman, E. C. Pearce, F. C. Richards, Ed. White, A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Professor Wright will continue his lectures at the Helena May Institute on Friday, 18th inst. at 5.30 p.m. dealing with Wordsworth and Coleridge. Attention is drawn to the change of the hour. These lectures are open to members and their friends.

A small fire occurred about one o'clock this morning in the second floor of a house in No. 123 Queen's Road East. The alarm was given and the Fire Brigade attended, but its services were not required as the outbreak was quelled by the police with the assistance of the inmates. There was very little damage done.

A Peking contemporary states that through the Hanyehping Corporation, the Japanese have secured the right of working another iron mine at Aochen, Hupeh, under the condition that the mine will be placed under the nominal control of the Hanyang Iron and Coal Corporation, while experts from the iron works at Hanyang will be employed by the new mining company. In the same way as in the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank, no foreigner will be permitted to become a shareholder in the proposed company and the capital will be fixed at ten million dollars, half Chinese and half Japanese.

The Manila Carnival opens on February 2nd and continues till February 10th, and from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, the official Passenger Agents of the Philippines Government, we have received a folder setting forth some of the attractions. The folder tells us that "during those nine days King Carnival and his loyal, carefree subjects will stage a spectacle which for clean, unhampered mirth can find but few peers and probably no superiors in other cities holding similar celebrations. To one and all His Majesty acclaims a royal and warm invitation to his domains and extends the hand of welcome."

Among the organisations for war work in Hongkong is an association of girls attending the Peak School. It is known as the Red, White and Blue Club, initiated some two years ago by Miss Annie Miller. The girls meet regularly to make articles which are sold for the benefit of war funds. Such a sale of work, with which a concert was combined, took place last Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. F. Findlay Miller, and realised the sum of $218. Of this sum there has been handed to-day to the Hon. Mr. Hallifax (Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee) a sum of $100 to go to the Red Cross Fund, and another $100 to go to the Blue Cross Fund. The balance of $18 has been handed to Mrs. Main, Headmistress of the Peak School, to aid the fund supported by the children of the school for the maintenance of British prisoners-of-war.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it; but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S GRATITUDE.

The Colonial Secretary forwards for publication the following copy of a letter received by His Majesty's Minister, Peking, from the Wai Chiao Pu, relating to the contribution from Hongkong towards the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund:—

(*Translation.*)

PEKING,
December 21st, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant saying that you had received the following communication from the Governor of Hongkong:—

"The Legislative Council of Hongkong has voted a sum of $100,000 to be sent to Peking in relief of flood victims. I have the honour to enclose a draft for $94,786.73 being the equivalent in Peking currency and request you to forward it to the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council together with a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Council."

You send the draft for $94,786.73 and the minutes of the meeting of the Council with the request that they may be forwarded to the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council.

I have sent the draft to the Reorganization Bureau for distribution and should like to express my deep and unbounded gratitude for the Governor of Hongkong's neighbourly and sympathetic desire to relieve the sufferers from the floods.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to transmit my sincere thanks accordingly.

(Sd.) KAO ERH CH'IEN,
(on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs).

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Iris May is to distribute the prizes at the Belilios Public School on February 1st.

The death took place at Kobe on the 9th inst. of Mr. A. H. Groom, a well-known resident of the port. Mr. Groom, who was 72 years of age, arrived in Kobe in April, 1868. Until recently he was Chairman of the Directors of the Oriental Hotel Co.

We regret to record the death of Mr. T. M. Dermer, who came to China in 1870 to join the late firm of Adamson, Bell & Co. at Foochow, afterwards being connected with Dodwell, Carlill & Co., and lately with Dodwell & Co., Ltd., of which Company he was a Director from its inception till the end of last year, when he resigned owing to failing health. Mr. Dermer died at home on the 5th inst. at the age of 72.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Denman Fuller will give a Recital in the Ball Room at Government House on Monday, February 4th at 9.15 p.m., the entire proceeds from which (tickets price $3) will be given to the Prisoners of War Fund and the Funds of the Ladies Emergency Committee of the Navy League. The programme will include many of the most popular pieces of Chopin, Liszt in addition, and other items. The violinist will be Mr. W. McQuade. The recent series of informal recitals at the Helena May Institute, the collections at which have in all realized £58, were so well attended, although the programmes played were almost exclusively made up of unfamiliar works by comparatively unknown composers, that it is hoped similar support will be extended on this occasion also.

ARMED ROBBERY IN KENNEDY ROAD.

An amah living at No. 7, "A" Block, Military Quarters at Kennedy Road reports that yesterday morning a man rang the door bell and demanded admittance stating that he had come to look at the water service. As soon as he entered he seized her by the neck and pointed a revolver at her saying:—"I don't want to hurt you, but if you make a noise I will kill you."

Five men followed him into the house. They gagged the unfortunate woman and tied her hands behind her back. The robbers ransacked the house stealing money, clothing and jewelry to the value of $205.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with being in the unlawful possession of seven taels of prepared opium on board the s.s. *Tungshing*.

Defendant stated that a man gave him money to buy the opium from Annam.

A Revenue Inspector stated that the opium was found concealed in defendant's luggage.

Mr. Wood imposed on the defendant a fine of $500 or three months' hard labour in default.

Another Chinese was also charged with the possession of three taels of of opium dross.

Sergt Tulloch stated that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese Revenue Officer at the Yaumati ferry. The opium was found concealed in the defendant's trunk.

Defendant said that the opium was for his own consumption. He bought the drug in Annam.

Mr. Wood fined the defendant $20.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BARK.

A Chinese boatman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the theft of 385 lbs. of bark from a ship yesterday.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that yesterday at about 2 p.m., a district watchman saw the defendant coming off a junk with three bags of bark. The watchman questioned the defendant about them and was told that the bark had been picked up on board the steamer *Hupeh*. The defendant was arrested and taken to the Station. Enquiries were made at the steamer and it was ultimately discovered that the bark was part of cargo, loaded quite recently.

Evidence was given by the district watchman concerning the arrest of the defendant and after further evidence His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow bail being fixed at $100.

REMOVING THE OBSTRUCTION.

A Chinese cabinet maker charged another Chinese with the theft of a blackwood chair valued at $2 at Stanley Street yesterday.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the complainant left the chair on the side walk while he went into the shop for his dinner. During his absence, the defendant picked up the chair and was walking away with it when he was seen by an Indian watchman of Messrs. Watsons dispensary who recognized the chair as as belonging to the complainant. He arrested the defendant.

Defendant who pleaded not guilty, said that the chair was obstructing the side-walk and as he was moving it to one side the Indian watchman arrested him.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case until to-morrow.

SEQUEL TO A VISIT TO A PAWNBROKER.

A Chinese was charged by Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with giving false information to a pawnbroker when attempting to pawn a blanket.

It was stated that the blanket was the property of Mr. Day of the University, which had been lost sometime ago.

Defendant stated that he picked up a pawn ticket for the blanket about a month ago. He redeemed the blanket and was attempting to pledge it at another pawnbroker's when he gave a wrong address. He asked what it mattered since he had given his correct name.

Mr. Dyer Ball pointed out to defendant that he had no right to keep what was not his. Defendant was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

The total amount of trade of Japan with China during the year of 1917 shows:—

	Yen
Exports	289,000,000
Imports	112,000,000
Excess of Exports	Yen 177,000,000

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AMERICANS IN THE EAST.

THE QUESTION OF MILITARY SERVICE.

In response to an inquiry from the American Consul-General in Hongkong, through the Department of State to the Army and Navy Departments in Washington, the Consul-General has received advices as to the policy adopted by the American Government in regard to military service of American citizens in this part of the world.

So far as the Navy is concerned it is stated that service in the United States Navy is purely voluntary and there is no way the services of men in the Far East can be used by the Navy unless they initiate the action themselves. At the present time the Government is not taking officers from civil life except in the Naval Reserve and then only in the case of licensed seafaring men who enroll in that force and are called into active service to man merchant ships. All other officers, both active and reserve, are promoted from the ranks. Unless the men in the Far East who are anxious to enter the United States Navy are licensed seafaring men and voluntarily enroll in the Naval Reserve, the only way they can serve in the Navy is to enlist either in the regular service or reserve force. To enter the reserve force they must proceed to the United States and volunteer in that force. If they wish to enlist in the regular service they can do so on any man-of-war or recruiting station in the United States.

With respect to service in the Army the general policy seems to be not to encourage Americans in active commercial life in the Far East to volunteer in the Armies of the United States. Those subject to the selective service law are taken in the ordinary course of the operation of that law after registration, but it is announced from Washington that the man-power situation in the United States is not believed to be such as to warrant the Government interfering with the service of Americans engaged in caring for American interests or in advancing American commerce abroad.

THE COURT CARDS.

It is announced that the farewell season of this popular company will commence at the Theatre Royal on Saturday next. On that occasion, readers will be interested to hear, Edgar Warwick will reappear in his old role of Joker. The company is now on its way back from Shanghai and Japan, where splendid business is recorded. An item of particular interest in connection with the season is the fact that it is announced that five per cent. of the total receipts are to be donated to the Red Cross Fund. The season must of necessity be a short one owing to engagements ahead, and readers are advised to see about any vacant seats at Messrs. Moutrie's without delay. A fresh repertoire is to be presented, and a bumper season is anticipated.

A NOTED SINGER.

Mr. Gerard Zalsman, the vocalist, who is to give a concert at the City Hall on Friday next, comes to the Colony with the reputation of possessing a baritone voice of a refinement and flexibility that enables him to take the highest rank among *lieder* singers of to-day. He is stated to be "a perfect master of refined pathos and colouring, coming from the purest imaginative insight into certain emotional moods." Mr. Zalsman has appeared in England and various other parts of the world and the opinions expressed in the Press of his ability as a singer of a very high order are sufficient guarantee that Hongkong music lovers will experience a vocal feast if they attend Mr. Zalsman's concert, particulars of which will be found in our advertisement columns.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

QUESTION OF RUSSIA'S SHARE.

The *Peking Leader* in the third of a series of articles on the Boxer Indemnity writes:—

In our previous issues we discussed the postponement of the Boxer indemnity and suggested the surrender to China of the entire portion remaining unpaid. It only remains to examine Russia's share of this indemnity in the light of recent events.

Tls. 130,371,120 out of a total of Tls. 450,000,000 was, as we have already seen, allotted to Russia, and the annual payment due thereunder is $7,093,282.757. This is the largest of the claims upon China; so when the question of postponment was mooted, the Petrograd Government consented to a waiver of only one-third of its share. The individual annual payments due to the other allies are considerably smaller, ranging from Portugal's $60,191.774 to France's $3,856,374.837. In the present state of affairs Russia could ill afford to forego the whole of the seven millions, especially when the others who were richer would forego lesser amounts. Thereupon it was deemed fair to postpone one third of this quota, as it would then approximate the average share of the other Allies—for example, that of the British $2,754,185.114, which after both Russia and France is the next biggest.

In the ordinary case the above incident may easily pass unnoticed; to-day, however, it assumes a measure of importance. Recently the Maximalist Government declared that they would not hold themselves responsible for the payment of debts incurred by their predecessors. This is a serious decision to adopt and all these who are affected will no doubt take the necessary steps to look after their interests.

For our present purpose we are concerned with only the relationship between this repudiation of debts by the Russian Government and the retention of two third parts of its annual payment under the Boxer indemnity. If this act of repudiation is recognized, then it seems open to question whether or not the Government of this country is justified in withholding the payment of this indemnity. Up to date the Entente Allies do not appear to have recognized the Maximalists, so the declared intention to dishonour such debts may be no more than a threat to compel the Allies to accord the necessary recognition. At any rate, it seems that until the situation is cleared up and as a matter of self-preservation, China is within her rights to withhold the payment.

There is, however, this additional development from the Maximalists action. According to recent telegraphic advices, the present Russian Minister in Peking is no longer legally functioning as such, a decree of the Maximalists having dismissed him as well as his colleagues in Tokyo and elsewhere. And coupled with the fact that the Allies have not yet recognized the Maximalist Government, the Russian Minister in our midst is placed in a most awkward position. The act of dismissal deprives him of the right to receive funds from Petrograd for the expenses of himself and his mission, and therefore he is left to his own private means.

But for the repudiation by the Maximalists, the payment from the indemnity will still be forthcoming, and this will relieve not inconsiderably the financial embarrassment of the Russian legation-consulates as well as other Russians who have been much hard hit by the war and whose remittances from home have now been rendered so precarious. Now legally speaking, the Minister is to-day no longer entitled to receive such payment. If so, he and his nationals may have to suffer some considerable privation for no fault of their own. But China and Russia are allies in the espousal of a common cause, so we would urge that under the circumstances our Government should, if necessary, assist the Russian Minister and his nationals in the way of a temporary advance from the proceeds of the Boxer indemnity. Whether or not a guarantee of repayment should be required is another question which properly belongs to the parties negotiating the same, as is also that whether the guarantee should be personal or one by the other Entente Allies. As far as we are concerned, all we would urge is that in taking any step to preserve its own interests, the Chinese Government should try its best to assist an allied official under the present circumstances. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

TROTZKY FOR JEWISH PALESTINE.

The London "Times" for December 8th, has a report of an interview by its Petrograd correspondent with Leon Trotzky, the leader of the Russian Bolsheviki, regarding England's declaration in favour of a National Jewish Home in Palestine.

"I am for this plan of the British Government with all my heart," was the reply when his opinion was asked. "I believe that the Jewish people, together with other outraged and oppressed nations, needs to be given the opportunity to regulate its own life and destiny according to its own national aspirations.

"England has, by its declaration, made restitution for the two-thousand-year-long wrong of the Christian world against the Jews. The revolutionary element of the whole world which is struggling for the liberation of all oppressed and oppressed peoples cannot do other than endorse England's act."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT.

7,500,000 MEN FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, in his statement on the Man-Power situation in the House of Commons emphasised the all-importance of the Navy. "We have trodden" he said, "some strange paths with little profit since 1914. Let us return to the faith of our forefathers and recognise that on the sea and by the sea we live."

RESOURCES SUFFICIENT TO ASSURE VICTORY.

The Government had examined the entire question of the strength and character and composition of the forces of ourselves, our Allies and enemies in the light of the situation in Russia. The result of the inactivity in Russia was that 950,000 additional German troops would be available for the Eastern Front and several Austro-Hungarian Divisions for the Italian front. Taking everything into consideration the Russian defection might possibly mean 1,600,000 Austrian and German troops available for other fronts. Nevertheless, the resources of the Allies were sufficient to assure victory. Nothing but a psychological catrophe in one or the other of the Allied countries could save the Central Powers.

THE CASUALTIES.

The Government had very carefully considered the question of casualties and had determined that carelessness as regards human life should be stamped out everywhere. He was not accusing anyadmiral or General of recklessness, but simply laying down an essential general principle.

GROWTH OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In asking the House to consider the grounds for more men he wished to show what the British League of Nations had done. In August 1914 the personnel of the Navy was 150,000 and half the regular Army, including reserves, 450,000. The Territorials numbered 250,000. Now, the personnel of the Navy was 400,000, and the Army 4,000,000. The Air Service strength in 1914 was 2,000 and to-day it was 125,000. However, to the above figures must be added the killed, died, missing, prisoners and discharged. Taking everything into consideration, the effort of the British nations under the heading "Proportion of Men for the Armed Forces of the Crown" amounted to not far from 7,500,000 men. England had contributed 4,530,000, Scotland 620,000, Wales 280,000, Ireland 170,000, and the Dominions and Colonies 900,000. The remaining million, composed of native fighters, labour corps, carriers, etc., represented the splendid contributions of India and the various African and other dependencies. But even these figures failed to indicate our total effort, for they took no account of the manufacture of munitions, ships, naval and mercantile aircraft, the increased production of food, iron ore and the supply of all kinds which we furnished to the Allies.

DEMANDS FOR MORE MEN.

If this effort was to be carried on, and lives not rendered in vain, our armies must be maintained throughout 1918. The demands could be met from two sources, firstly from the reserves home and abroad, and secondly from the men remaining in civil life even after readjusting the home army to enable the greatest proportion to be sent abroad it would still be necessary to raise 450,000 from the men in civil life. This was absolutely the minimum requirement.

The loss of the military age, except as a last resort, was contrary to natural instincts and economically unsound. The Government felt very strongly that it would be contrary to national interests to raise the age limit whilst large numbers of fit youths were employed in civil life who could be released without seriously endangering essential work. The Government was satisfied that the reasons which led to the exclusion of Ireland from the Military Service Act had lost none of their cogency. The Government had determined to make available immediately a very large number of youths engaged in essential industries, replacing them by women and others. This would leave in civil life a large reserve of men over 41, which the enemies would not possess, and which could be thrown into the scale if necessary.

A WARNING TO PACIFISTS.

The pacifists were now attempting to stir up strife in munition works. Youths engaged in industries were threatening to hold up the output of ships and aeroplanes unless the Government took steps to force them. This would mean sending wounded and older men to the front, limiting or stopping soldiers' leave. If the threat was carried out there would meet a blast of hatred and contempt which would surprise them.

The main object of the proposals was to secure equality of sacrifice as far as practicable. The Bill was now introducing provided for the abolition of the two months' leave granted to men leaving certain occupations, and the effect would be that such men would join the Army rapidly and more numerously than before. The Bill also empowered the withdrawal of certificates of exemption granted on occupational grounds. A number of men were at present holding such certificates who were engaged in work of practically no national importance. After mentioning that over one million men held protection certificates which could at present be cancelled, the speaker proceeded to explain that only men fit for general service would be taken from vital industries and the number required would be secured by a clean cut determined on the age basis for each particular occupation.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

Shipping was a vital problem. Every ton built or saved from submarine warfare or economized by substituting home production for imports meant a ton available to bring the American forces into the field. Our enemies were staking everything upon our failure to solve this problem. Our success in solving it meant certain victory.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS, SCHOOLBOYS AND WOMEN.

Aliens would not henceforth be employed in certain restricted occupations of an unessential character without a permit. Uninterned enemy aliens, if fit, must work nationally or be interned. Arrangements were being made for the extension of employment of schoolboys of whom 4,000 were successfully used last season with the Boy Scouts for harvesting and cleaning land. Women munition workers, including Admiralty workers, numbered nearly 815,000 at the end of last year compared with 227,000 in 1914. Still more women of all classes were necessary.

Sir Auckland Geddes expressed thanks to the Military authorities of the New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland contingents who consented to grant furlough to skilled agriculturists for work on the land. This timely help coming at a critical period in the agricultural cycle had been greatly appreciated.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS ON KARLSRUHE AND RHINE VALLEY.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy raided a post south-eastward of Armentieres. A few of our men are missing. The hostile artillery was active in the Saint Julien area and south-eastward of Hargicourt.

Our aeroplanes carried out bombing and machine-gunning incessantly on Sunday. They dropped 400 bombs on a large ammunition dump near Roulers and on billets, hutments and a rail junction. Machine-guns attacked a party of the enemy engaged in extinguishing a large fire, causing casualties. The men scattered and the fire was left to burn out. Eight hostile machines were brought down and three driven down. Three of ours are missing.

There was better weather to-day and our air squadrons made a most successful raid in Germany at daylight against the railway station and munition factories at Karlsruhe and in the Rhine Valley. They dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs with excellent results. Bursts were observed in buildings and on sidings at the main railway junction in the centre of the town and in the railway workshops and a smaller junction at Karlsruhe. Photographs confirm that a large fire occurred in factories alongside the railway. Anti-aircraft fire was very heavy and several hostile machines unsuccessfully attacked our formation. All of our machines reached their objectives and returned safely.

HEAVY SNOW POSTPONES ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says that heavy snow has again fallen and postponed indefinitely the much-advertised German offensive.

The Germans are using a lighter type of flame-thrower, not requiring several operators.

Enemy search-lights and fireworks are constantly seeking to locate our tanks.

Drafts from Germany's 1919 class are now appearing opposite the British.

We recently captured two improved field howitzers of a maximum range of 11,000 yards.

We also captured a document which records an instance where only nine out of twenty-four field howitzers survived our bombardment.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

A French communiqué says:—

There has been lively artillerying in Champagne on the right of the Meuse, especially north of Louvemont, where our batteries caught enemy assemblages.

BOLSHEVIKS BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.

The Social Revolutionaries of the Constituent Assembly have issued a manifesto bitterly denouncing the Bolsheviks as bringing the country on the verge of a new and overwhelming war, and declaring that the restoration of peace is of paramount importance, but only the Constituent Assembly would be able to achieve it. The army should be reformed on the voluntary basis. The nationalisation of land without compensation is favoured, also of mines and private railways and a State control of industry, with the widest participation to the working classes therein.

MUNITIONS SHIP RAMMED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The steamship *Texas*, with a cargo of nitrates for European ports, has wireless that she has been rammed and is sinking.

The crew of 43 have taken to the boats.

M. CAILLAUX.

LODGED IN PRISON.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

M. Caillaux has arrived and has been lodged in the Saye prison. This has created a sensation.

The *Intransigeant* states that the authorities found incriminating documents, compelling his arrest forthwith.

WHY THE PETROLEUM BILL WAS DROPPED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Petroleum Bill, which provided royalties to land owners where petroleum might be found, was dropped because the necessary action could be taken without special legislation.

STANDARD SHIPS IN SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money stated that up to December 31 thirteen standard ships had been delivered and one had been sunk.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

[" *Chinese Mail* " Service.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATORS.

PEKING, Jan. 15.

It is stated that the President will negotiate henceforth only with Tsen Chun Huen.

Owing to the non-receipt of telegrams from Luk Wing Ting for many days, the President concludes that Luk is unable to speak for the South-West.

THE "ILLNESS" OF LUK WING TING.

PEKING, Jan. 15.

Luk Wing Ting has telegraphed to the President stating that owing to his illness he entertains no political aspirations and since the peace declaration he has been unable to enforce his own instructions.

THE COOLIES AT THE FRONT.

LETTER FROM A MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

A Medical Missionary from China who has taken service with the coolie battalions in France writes:—

The provision made for feeding and clothing the coolies is admirable and leaves nothing to be desired. Their food is wonderfully good, and they seem to appreciate what is being done for them very much. They, on their part, are doing good work and winning golden opinions for themselves. We all had strong convictions before leaving Honan that it was a call which justified a temporary withdrawal from our missionary activities. Having now been in Europe for some time, and naturally possessing a fuller knowledge of the situation, I know of no one who feels we have made a mistake. If anyone does hold such an opinion I have not heard of it; on the contrary I could mention a number (including myself) who are glad a thousand times over that we answered the call.

Recently two officials (Chinese) representing their Government made a tour of inspection through France and were delighted at the excellent treatment the men were receiving. It exceeded all their expectations. Speeches were made reminding them that their native land was now a member of the great union united against tyranny, and hoping they would do their utmost to help along the common cause.

We are fortunate in having a Y.M.C.A. hut established here for the benefit of Europeans and Chinese; these are doing splendid work in accordance with their well established tradition of ministering to mind, body and spirit. There are two Chinese missionaries in charge of the work at this centre.

TO SCOTCH WAR SAVERS.

The following appeal is published in the Shanghai papers:—

Brither Scots some folks say we are
canny and near.
And close wi' the bawbees forebye.
How the libel was started, is not verra
clear.
It's our duty to gie it the lie—
So
Come get out your cheque book,
Come pick up your pen,
Come fill in a large sum
Like guid little men.
Now blot it and send it as sune as ye
may,
To the Treasurer braw of the War Savings
Ay.
Mon Sandy your scrow may not be verra
gran'
And five dollars may seem verra sma',
But muckle five dollars add up, unner-
stan'
To a verra guid sum from you a'—
So
I'll tak five dollars
And ye'll tak five dollars,
And lend it to our Country to-day mon,
And we and our five dollars wil' haply
meet again
When Kaiser Willie's plans gang ailey
mon!

AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY.

THE POSSIBILITIES.

Now that we have a definite pronouncement from General Smuts on behalf of the Government that a system of "reprisals" will be put into immediate operation (said a writer in "The Times" recently) it is interesting to traverse the possibilities of an aerial offensive behind the German frontier. There is no doubt that we can do this thing much more thoroughly than the Germans have been doing it. We have a great many advantages that our enemies have not, and, in addition, we have an infinitely bigger target.

As in many other innovations in this war the German has led in aerial offensives behind the Front. Where we have been willing to stretch our chivalry to its uttermost, and have overlooked much, they have been always active in bombing towns that have been in no way connected with the offensive movements of our armies. The Germans used gas first, and we followed reluctantly. Our reluctance to adopt this new form of warfare did not, however, interfere with the effectiveness of our gas when it was once used, nor did it stultify the efforts of our chemists and scientists in their researches. It is now a commonly known fact that the German gas, bad as it is, is in no way as terrible as ours. No one knows this better than do our enemies, and prisoners taken in our many offensives all testified to the terrible effects of our gas shells and gas clouds. So it is that the British public can now rest certain that any aerial offensives carried out in retaliatory spirit by our airmen will not fall behind the efforts of the Germans.

There have always been men in our air services who have said that they but wanted the chance to bomb German towns to show what could be done in this direction. We are fortunate in having not only the best pilots for the purpose that we are now setting ourselves to, but we have without doubt the best machines. Indeed, it is owing to an unhappy mistake that the Germans are able to send their Gothas to England. Early in 1917, the Germans were inadvertently made a present of one of the latest and certainly the largest machines we had ever built. It landed at Laon in an undamaged condition, and from it the big enemy raiders which came over London were designed.

If these machines are kept, say, 20 miles behind our front line in France they can raid with ease such towns as Essen, Cologne, Limburk, Coblenz, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Freiburg. They can also make trips to Constanze, where are the great Zeppelin hangars and workshops. Cassel would not be outside their radius, and there are hundreds of towns in the long strip of German territory laid open inside a line drawn parallel to our front and 320 miles from it. Indeed, the whole of the most densely populated part of the Rhine valley is vulnerable. We have a further advantage in that German machines coming to attack England are all of them forced to take to the sea routes. This does not mean that they cannot vary their path by even a hundred miles, but that they must ultimately converge on to well-known aerial roads, where it is fairly certain British and French machines will be waiting for them. We are not so situated, for we can bomb German towns from any point along the Western Front from Nieuport to the Swiss frontier. We can make our squadrons so mobile that they can start on their raids from any town behind our front. They can be stabled far out of range of the guns, or even of German raiders, and can make their journeys by stages.

A RAIDER EVERY FOUR MINUTES.

The Italians have shown what can be accomplished by methodical bombing raids in their sorties against Pola. They started their Caproni squadrons across the Adriatic, and at four minute intervals they appeared above Pola and deluged the harbour works and warehouses for war material with bombs. Every four minutes as regularly as clockwork these raiders crossed the town and dropped their freight of high explosives. They returned to their base on time to a minute, and not one machine failed to come back, although the raid lasted for over three hours. Now that the Germans have invited us to try our hand at this new war game we shall be able to show them that such operations can be carried on as well from France as from Italy and instead of *communiqués* reporting the dropping of 10, 20, or even 30 tons of bombs on German towns we shall hear of all-night raids carried on with mathematical precision and a regular time-table like that of the tube trains.

Indeed, there are now surprises in store for the Germans that we shall doubtless be told of some day soon in the bald language of the official *communiqués*. There is another side to the question, and a neutral recently returned from Germany fully bears out the information brought back by returned prisoners who have escaped within recent months. All these reports say that the Germans are infinitely more afraid of air raids than are the people of England. Indeed this neutral stated definitely that the most pitiful appeals had to be made to the population of bombed towns to return to work. He also said that desultory air raids were of little or no use, for the reason that the inhabitants of a town bombed but once in a while soon forget. In some centres, however, where the French machines dropped their eggs at close and regular intervals, the panic was extraordinary, and the already restricted railway passenger traffic was taxed to the uttermost with refugees making for the safety zone.

Retaliatory raids will not force the Germans to keep their Gothas at home as some people imagine, for these machines are of little or no use for defensive purposes. They are too slow and too heavy for chasing invading planes, and they are of little use for any other purpose than for bombing. This is one of the reasons why "reprisals" are necessary. Indeed, the movement that will put a stop to the raids on England and undefended towns in France can only come from the German people. That it will come is evident when one knows the perfection to which we have brought our long-distance machines, our bombing tactics and machinery, and the experience of our best pilots.

It is reported that when Parliament reassembles General Feng Kuo Chang intends handing over the Presidency to Li Yuan Hung.

THE WORLD'S RICE TRADE.

INDIA'S SHARE.

The current number of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, just issued (London, John Murray), contains an article of 70 pages on the production and uses of rice. Practically all the rice-producing countries of the world are considered separately, in respect both of their rice crops and of their trade in rice, and an attempt is made to arrive at some idea of the world's production of this important foodstuff. It is calculated that the output of cleaned rice in 1914-7, in all countries except China, amounted to about 60,000,000 tons. Of this the British Empire produced about 36,000,000 tons, mostly in India, where the crop (including an allowance of a million tons for Native States) was no less than 35,000,000 tons. Of the foreign production of 24,000,000 tons, over 20,000,000 tons were grown in five countries—Japan, Netherlands East Indies (chiefly Java), French Indo-China, Siam and Korea. Estimates of production in China are largely guesswork, but the Imperial Institute, adopting the view that the output in China is not likely to be much inferior to the Indian crop and may exceed it, concludes that 40 per cent., or a little less, would be a fair allowance for India's proportion of the world's annual production of rice.

No less important is the position which India occupies in the world's rice trade as a source of supply for other countries. That is not a necessary consequence of its importance as a rice producer. Some of the countries of largest production—China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies—do not grow enough to supply their own needs, though in the case of Japan the large increase in the rice crops in the last three years has changed a heavy import balance into an export balance, so far as the trade with foreign countries (i.e. excluding Korea and Formosa) is concerned.

The world's export trade in rice is practically under the control of three countries, India, French Indo-China and Siam. It has been calculated that the quantity of rice which entered into international trade, as shown by the export returns of different countries, amounted in 1913 to about 6,400,000 tons. This includes exports from European countries of rice which has been milled in those countries which came originally from India, Siam or Indo-China, and which unduly swells the total, by being counted twice over. Even so, the original exports of rice from India amounted to 40 per cent. of the total, while those from Indo-China were 20 per cent. and those from Siam 18 per cent.; in other words these three countries provided nearly four-fifths of the total.

India's export trade of rice is really dependent on Burma. Not only does Burma provide about three-fourths of the exports of rice from India as a whole (1,833,000 tons out of 2,420,000 in 1913-14), but Burma usually sends to other provinces of India more rice than those other provinces export. Without Burma, India would not be self-supporting in rice. As it is, India's exports of rice in the year before the war were equal to the gross requirements of the rest of the Empire, though actually only 42.6 per cent. of the exports went to British countries, and 57.4 per cent. to foreign countries.

The exports direct to the United Kingdom were only between 6 and 7 per cent. of the total. On the other hand, the United Kingdom imported considerable quantities of rice from Holland and Germany which had been first exported from India to those countries, and after being milled and polished there had been re-exported to the United Kingdom.

Rice-milling, at one time a flourishing industry in the United Kingdom, had declined before the war owing to severe competition by the Dutch and German mills, with the result that not only was the British home market partly supplied by foreign-milled rice, but what was at one time the considerable British export trade in fully-milled rice had been reduced in many directions. Since the war both the home and export trade in milled rice have been largely recovered by the British rice-millers, and it is hoped that this industry and trade may be retained after the war. The possibilities of the development of the complete milling of rice in India before export are also a matter for consideration.

The second part of the article deals with the uses of rice both as an article of food and for industrial purposes; the value of rice meal as a feeding stuff for livestock is also discussed. The milling processes are described, and the different grades of rice and the by-products which are obtained are shown in diagrammatic form. Numerous composition tables are given, and comparisons are afforded in this respect between rice and its by-products and other foodstuffs.

In connection with this subject it may be pointed out that the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute, is now conducting, at the request of the Secretary of State for India, an enquiry into the possibility of increasing the use of Indian raw materials and foodstuffs within the Empire. The enquiry naturally involves an investigation of the extent to which other countries, and especially enemy countries before the war, had secured a predominant share in Indian trade, and the causes which led to this condition.

A Special Committee has investigated the trade in rice, and it is understood, has now almost completed its work. The need for such an enquiry is clear from the facts mentioned above regarding the dominant position taken in the rice trade by Germany and Holland, before the war, as compared with the United Kingdom.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

INSPECTION.

His Excellency the Governor will inspect the Police Reserve Force on the afternoon of Sunday, February 3rd.

Arrangements are being made for this inspection to take place on the Polo Ground.

By Order,
T. F. HOGAN,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

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SHIPS MISSING WITHOUT TRACE.

In the House of Lords of the 22nd November, Lord Beresford (N.P.) called attention to the increase in the number of ships missing without trace, and the disclosure of German plans to cause ships to be destroyed without trace, and asked whether the Government would consider the necessity of putting such a limitation on all mails as might preclude their being used for such purposes. He stated that from August, 1914, to October, 1917, there were posted as missing 180 ships with a gross tonnage of 260,000. Of these over one hundred were British, with a tonnage of 160,000. In addition, there were 50 other vessels classed as missing without trace. Their Lordships knew very well that in several cases the crews had been drowned by Germans after their vessels had been sunk. Referring to the action of a neutral country in facilitating the transmission of code messages, his Lordship asked what steps had been taken by the Government to prevent by this means the brutal murder of men of the Mercantile Marine.

The Earl of Lytton (Secretary to the Admiralty) said the noble Lord was wrong in his figures. He understood that in three years up to October last the number of vessels missing without trace was 122. The number of vessels missing without trace in this way in peace time was on an average of 15 per annum, which would amount to 45 in three years. Therefore, if they deducted what might be called peace time losses, that left a total of 77 in three years, or a yearly increase of 26 ships missing without trace during the period of the war. When they considered that the seas were infested with submarines and mines, and distant seas occasionally raiders, it was inevitable there would be an increase in the number of ships missing without trace in time of peace. He was told there was no reason for thinking that the number of ships so missing was increasing. As to the second part of the question, the noble Lord was right in reminding their Lordships of the case of a Neutral Power allowing communications to pass in its own code from German diplomatic agents abroad to the German Government in Germany. That was, of course, a gross breach of neutrality and a distinct violation of the privileges granted to the neutral country in the use of British cables for its diplomatic correspondence. When it was pointed out to the British Government that this was being done, they at once denied to that Neutral Power any further privileges in that direction, and refused to allow them any longer to use British cables. With regard to other neutral countries, there was no reason whatever to suspect that either in properly accredited diplomatic mails or in private codes passed over British cables any similar breach of neutrality was being committed, and without any evidence of such a breach, the Government had no intention of withdrawing such rights as they at present enjoyed. He could, however, assure the House that if at any time they had reason to suspect that a similar breach of neutrality was being committed they would certainly take steps to prevent the practice being continued.

Lord Beresford said his information was that the number of ships lost without trace was increasing and had increased during the last month.

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"MANILA MARU"	Thursday,	31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Tuesday,	12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU"	Thursday,	28th Feb. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday,	17th Jan. at 8 a.m.
§ "KAIJO MARU"	Sunday,	20th Jan. at 10 a.m.
‡ "AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	27th Jan. at 10 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
‡ Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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SHANGHAI	KINGSENG	SATURDAY, Jan. 19, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 p.m.

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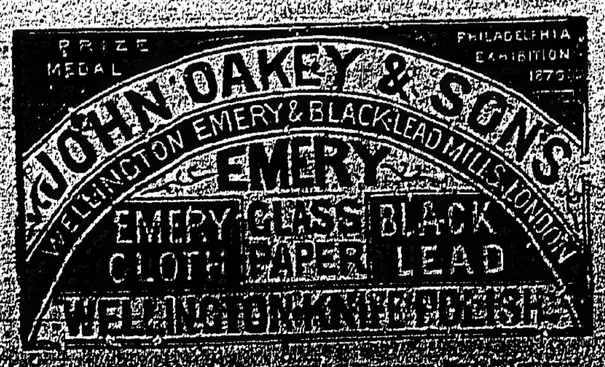

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Inadzu, Tons 16,000	MONDAY, 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§KAMO MARU, Capt. Shimidzu, Tons 16,000	TUESDAY, 5th Feb. at 11 a.m.
	§IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Doki, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 26th Jan.
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E. V. D. PARR
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2315

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

FROM SAN FRANCISCO & HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "TENYO MARU," The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 15th January, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 19th January, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 5 January, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 27th January, 1918.

T. DAIGO
Mgr.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918. 45

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING BUILDING, HONGKONG.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese State versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in China for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to pass in the Chinese examinations. He is possessed of a first rate certificate as a competent teacher. He has also a good knowledge of English and Habits. Those who intend learning Chinese language are requested to write to "Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor.

[1151

AGENCIES

LONDON:—WILLIAMSON, 42 Gracechurch Street, W.C. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BAR & Co., Ltd., 163, Queen's Victoria St., E.C. CLARKE, SON & TT, 35 Gracechurch St., E.C. GEST & Co., Ltd., 38 Cornhill, E.C. GOTCH, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. R. WATSON, 160 Fleet Street, E.C. ELLIS & CHESHOUSE, Hill, Holborn, W.C. Whitefriars St., E.C. MATHER & WITHERS, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND:—F. SIMONT, 5 Newington, St. David Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—MAYSON FRERES & Co., 18, Place Grange Batelière, Paris.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

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Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26th.—APRIL 10th, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Nov. 13.

THE SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Loretto and Fettes, those old rivals, provided some rare sport at Musselburgh in a School Championship match, where the home team just managed to achieve success. The Fettes backs had the ball more frequently, but their movements generally came to nothing through looseness in handling and the sound tackling of the Loretto rear ranks, where C. W. Calder was prominent. Glenalmond were heavily defeated by Edinburgh Academy in a Championship engagement; Glenalmond, from a variety of circumstances, seems to be passing through a period of leanness.

Merchiston found the forwards of the Forth Defences too strong for them, and the backs too speedy. Another military side, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, discovered that excellent defence was not sufficient to prevent the talented fifteen of George Heriot's from scoring at a good rate.

The leading engagement in the West was between the O.T.C.'s of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. The game was keen enough in the opening passages; but later on the Glasgow defence collapsed. The forward play was scrappy, too many players tried to shine as wingers, and the backs were disjointed. D. M. Bertram was the outstanding forward in the two packs, and was not equalled by J. K. Rodger and M. A. Allan, who were the most conspicuous men in the Glasgow division. Catheside did many brilliant things, but were rather inclined to exploit the fantastic. A series of games between Glasgow Academy and Glasgow High School resulted in the school having a majority of one win. In the leading match, the most deserving side, the school, came out victors, and were in great measure indebted to the soundness of their halves.

RESULTS.

Edinburgh University O.T.C., 22; Glasgow University O.T.C., 4.

Loretto, 8; Fettes, 3.

Forth Defences, 16; Merchiston, 5.

Edin. Academy, 30; Glenalmond, 3.

Watson's, 17; Craigard, 0.

Glasgow High School, 6; Glasgow Academy, 3.

Heriot's, 34; Argyll and Sutherlands, 0.

Royal High School, 22; Stewart's, 3.

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

Close finishes were the features of the League engagements. The success of Clyde over Motherwell was the most surprising feat; and the decision was arrived at in the last five minutes. Kilmarnock and Airdrieonians were evenly matched, the only goal fell through one of the few mistakes of the Airdrie defenders. By this victory, Kilmarnock retain the place of League leaders. Rangers were undoubtedly a better lot than Heart of Mid-Lothian; and in the second half their forwards could not be stopped. Hibernians showed pretty well at Cathkin, and Third Lanark were a trifle lucky to take both points. Morton had plenty to do to keep Queen's Park from making a draw; it was a keen fight right to the finish. By stubborn defence, Hamilton Academicals were only a goal in arrears at Celtic Park. Falkirk should not have been beaten by Partick Thistle; they played well, and their defence was good. Ayr United retired defeated at Dumbarton after attacking three-fourths of the time.

RESULTS.

Heart of Mid-Lothian, 0; Rangers, 3.

Third Lanark, 1; Hibernians, 0.

Celtic, 1; Hamilton Academicals, 0.

Partick Thistle, 1; Falkirk, 0.

Greenock Morton, 2; Queen's Park, 1.

Motherwell, 1; Clyde, 0.

Airdrieonians, 0; Kilmarnock, 1.

Ayr United, 0; Dumbarton, 1.

St. Mirren, 3; Clydebank, 1.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

CHOICE FALLS ON MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

After a recent meeting of the Labour Party the following was issued:—

"Consideration was given to the position of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the chairman of the Party for the war period, in view of the duties devolving upon him in connection with the scheme of reorganisation. It was decided in the circumstances to release Mr. Henderson from the duties of chairman, and Mr. William Adamson was elected chairman for the session in his place. A resolution of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Henderson was unanimously carried."

Mr. William Adamson, the new Chairman of the Labour Party, is the General Secretary of the Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan Miners' Association. He was elected member for West Fifeshire in December, 1910. Although he has not filled as large a place in the public eye as some of his colleagues, he is known to be one of the shrewdest and most level-headed men in the Labour movement. He is a strong supporter of an active prosecution of the war.

It was upon Mr. Adamson's motion that a resolution was carried at the Labour Party conference in September last to the effect that the eight delegates to be elected at that conference to go to Stockholm should be chosen by the delegates voting as a body, and not according to the plan proposed which would have permitted the smaller Socialist bodies to nominate delegates.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found a general improvement in their general health. (Testimonials sent on request.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The Great Blood Purifier

CURES ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

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Mr D. Abraham, Mr G. G. Lavalle, Miss A. G. Anderson, Mr and Mrs J. J. Leiria, Miss E. Appunn, Mr Geo. S. Archbutt, Mr and Mrs Alber Lewis, Mr J. H. Baring, Mrs Z. Baring, Mrs M. Lewis, Mr and Mrs H. A. Baxter, Mr C. Little, Mr T. M. Little, Capt. J. Baxter, Mr S. Longfield, Master Baxter, Mr G. Ludin, Mrs E. R. Bellios, Major and Mrs D. Macdonald, Mr C. D. J. Bell, Capt. and Mrs Biberg, Mrs W. MacIntosh, Mr R. J. Birbeck, Mr W. W. MacMillan, Mr J. D. Birrell, Mr Jas. J. Maguire, Mr P. O. Bohanan, Mr and Mrs F. Maitland, Mr and Mrs A. L. Bouet, Mr G. M. Malcolm, Mr and Mrs R. Braddell, Dr and Mrs O. Marriott, Capt. & Mrs Branch, Mr H. E. Maslin, Mrs Brand & family, Mr G. H. May, Mr R. H. Bronn, Mr C. M. McInnes, Mr W. G. Browell, Mr and Mrs J. McIntosh, Mr and Mrs H. R. Buckland, Mr C. F. McWilliams, Mr and Mrs A. J. Van Buuren, Mr J. Merecki, Mr A. B. Moulder, Mr N. Burns, Mr and Mrs G. Mugliston, Mr L. A. Calderon, Mr & Mrs Carpmael, Mr A. E. Nash, Miss Carpmael, Mr G. A. Nelson, Mr and Mrs H. Catlin, Mr J. S. Nicolson, Mr C. W. O'Brien, Miss M. Clarke, Mrs T. R. Deane, Mrs R. R. Plunkett-Cole, Oldman, Mr and Mrs Coleby, Dr and Mrs G. Ozorio, Mrs J. Coronel, Miss E. Pencilla, Mr J. D. Courtney, Mr J. Posner, Mr and Mrs J. L. Davidson, Mr A. C. Potosky, Mr H. C. Denson, Mr W. J. Pringle, Mr and Mrs B. E. Donohue, Mrs B. Pritchard and 2 sons, Mrs A. E. Durston, Mr E. H. Ray, Dr F. W. Eastman, Miss F. Reay, Mr P. F. Elliott, Miss L. E. Reich, Mme. E. Esnault, Mr D. Reichelman, Mr W. Faulkiner, Mr F. Reichelman, Mr A. C. Finney, Mr G. Riach, Mr M. Gaujoin, Mr D. Ritchie, Mr V. Goulbourn, Mrs C. A. Robertson and son, Mr & Mrs J. Gould, Mr F. L. Robbins, Mr J. Gray, Capt. A. Robinson, Mr A. C. Grilk, Mr and Mrs Roche, Capt. T. P. Hall, Mr D. Rodrigues, Mr and Mrs Robt. Hall, Miss Rowe, Mr R. Salle, Mr and Mrs V. C. Hall & 2 children, Mr S. H. Scheuer, Mr C. E. Seybt, Mr and Mrs W. A. Hannibal, Mrs H. Sheehan, Mr R. D. Sheldon, Mr C. Harper, Mr F. B. Simmons, Mr A. Hicks, Mrs M. Slade, Mr R. F. Hobson, Mr A. W. P. Spiers, Mr and Mrs Paul Hodgson, Mr J. Stalker, Mr A. W. van der Star, Mr W. E. Hoogewerff, Mr A. Shelton Hooper, Mrs J. J. Steep, Mr L. Hope, Mr H. F. Stoneham, Mrs V. Hunt, Mr A. Strok, Capt. and Mrs R. Innes, Mr C. P. Templeton, Mr F. B. Thompson, Miss E. Jacobsen, Mr F. G. Thompson, Mrs Jelstrup and grand child, Mrs R. E. Thompson, Lieut.-Cols. J. W. Thomson, Mr A. L. John, Mrs M. Jolley, Mr P. G. van Trenhoven, Mrs E. B. Jones, Capt. F. N. Tyson, Mr E. M. Joseph, Mr and Mrs M. R. de Journel, Mr H. J. Vollenweider, Mr W. J. van Wagendonk, Mrs G. de Journel, Miss H. de Journel, Mr W. E. Walters, Mr N. O. Kalpakdjian, Mrs J. Watson, Mr E. G. Kennett, Mr S. T. Williamson, Dr F. T. Keyt, Capt. and Mrs M. Wilson, Mr and Mrs T. H. Kino, Mr G. G. Wood, Mr S. G. Lane, Mrs H. P. Wood, Capt. T. L. Larsen, Mr and Mrs R. R. Woolverton, Mr D. de Lasignan, Mr G. Zalsman, Mr and Mrs Lauder, Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen.

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Mrs R. Almond, Mr C. D. Kincaid, Dr and Mrs Asger and son, Mrs B. Legge, Mrs Lishman, Mr G. Bannerman, Mr R. Masterman, Mr W. Budge, Mr R. Matsuo, Mr E. A. Burbury, Mr & Mrs McAinsh, Mr and Mrs T. S. Cheng, Mrs McGee, Mr E. Colebrook, Mr H. M. McTavish, Mr D. Corcoran, Mr W. Morley, Mr J. Crookston, Mr E. A. Neilson, Miss Crookston, Mrs W. C. Passmore, Mrs T. S. Culhane, Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson, Mr R. A. Donaldson, Mr K. Nasamitsu, Mr Finlayson, Mr H. M. Sherwin, Mr O. Fritz, Mr E. M. Sleigh, Mr E. J. Giles, Mr T. Smith, Mr J. C. Gillies, Mrs Stewart and children, Mr and Mrs Gregory, Mr & Mrs Hammes and children, Mrs Stubbings and daughter, Mr G. R. Haywood, Capt. & Mrs Swain, Mr A. W. T. Hoy, Miss Thompson, Mr J. Irwin, Mr A. A. L. Todt, Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson, Mr and Mrs Underwood, Mr B. James, Mr T. Underwood, Mrs L. Kilbee and child, Mr and Mrs J. W. White.

"STRAIGHT AS IT"

THERE is no end of our beating around the bush. We might as well come to the point at once. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason why you should not do this. This preparation is intended for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and we feel sure that after you have used it you will be as well pleased with it as we are. We know it is a good medicine and we feel sure that you will be pleased with it. For sale by all dealers.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30th, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ..... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1918.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/— = $15,000,000
Silver ... 18,500,000
$33,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,—Chairman.
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CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 13, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year, whereby a fixed rate of interest may be secured.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 75,000,000 =	(£6,250,000)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 60,000,000 =	(£5,000,000)
RESERVE FUND	£ 11,595,461 =	(£ 966,2[illegible])

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
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MAKASSAR,	LANGSA,
MEDAN,	TEGAL,
PADANG,	TELOK BETUNG,
PAKANBARU,	TJIMAHI,
PEKALONGAN,	WELTEVREDEN.
PENANG,	
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	YEN 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 36,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	" 22,100,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RANGOON
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SEATTLE
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAO

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

UISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING

DONE AT

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Quickly Delivered.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

THURSDAY, 17th instant:

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Layers and Setters' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Layers and Setters' Class only.

FRIDAY, 18th instant.

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, Full parade.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

11th to 18th instant:—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyeemun. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.—Engine drivers at 3.45 p.m.; Electricians at 8 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers.—2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Lyeemun.—2nd-Lieut. Hill.

Stonecutters.—Lieut. Stevenson.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Class for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., Corpl. Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C.

EXAMINATION FOR HIGHER RATINGS.

Will be held in the 3rd week of January at Belchers and the 4th week of January at Lyeemun. Exact dates will be notified later.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Thursday, 17th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 18th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

Thursday, 17th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 18th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 6 and 7 Platoons, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 20th instant:—

8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections, as detailed by C. S. M. Battey), at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all parades. Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 17th instant:—

5.15 p.m.—No. 4 Gun at Headquarters.

Friday, 18th instant:—

5.15 p.m.—No. 5 Gun at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 17th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Friday, 18th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Wednesday, 16th instant and Friday, 18th instant:—

5.15 p.m.—At Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergts. Edmonds and Meade will attend.

RECRUITS.

Friday, 18th instant:—

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergt. Doherty and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

OTHER.

On duty 22nd to 29th instant inclusive, "B" Company; 30th instant, Mounted Section; 31st instant and 1st February, Machine Gun Company; 2nd to 9th Feb. inclusive, "A" Company. Orderly Officer from 13th to 19th inst., Lieut. Rees; 20th to 26th, Lieut. Wright.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

Communication Drill and Lectures—The hour for Communication Drill and Lectures will in future be 6 p.m. instead of 4.30 p.m.

LECTURES.

Reference Administrative Order No. 197 (6) dated 11.1.18. The dates of lectures will be as follows and not as there stated:—

Monday, 18th, Field Service Regulations, Major Arthur Wilkie, Esqr.

Monday, 25th, Trench Warfare, Capt. F. A. Bowring.

February 8th, Military Engineering.

February 15th, Military Law.

February 22nd, Field Service Regulations.

March 1st, Map Reading and Field Sketching.

March 8th, Military Engineering.

" 15th, Military Law.

" 22nd, Field Service Regulations.

" 29th, Military Engineering.

PARADES, OFFICERS.

The following will parade at Lyeemun Range at 3 p.m. on 19th inst. to fire practices 3 and 4 of Revolver Course, (proceed by 2.15 p.m. from Causeway Bay.)

Captains Armstrong, Murray Scott, Stewart, Wolfe, Harston, Preston.

Lieuts Dandy, Evan-Jones, Stevenson, Dalton. 2nd Lieuts. Brown, Templeton, Hill Matthewman, Marley.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

All applications for the issue, renewal or exchange of articles of uniform or equipment (except the issue to members on enrolment) must be made to the Equipment Board by each member in person, at one of the appointed times as notified in orders. Each application must be made on the proper printed form, which must be filled up and signed by the applicant and countersigned by the Officer Commanding the applicant's platoon.

The Equipment Board is constituted as follows:—Major D. Macdonald, V.D, President; Major G. H. Wakeman, and Captain G. G. Wood Members; Lieut. and Quartermaster W. Higby, Secretary.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. & 3 P.M.	—
Shatankok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	3.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shuk Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 16, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/-½
On demand	3/-½
20 days' sight	3/-½
4 months' sight	3/-½
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/1½
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/1⅝
On Paris—	
On demand	413½
Credits, 4 months' sight	425
On New York—	
On demand	72½
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	129
On Manila—	
On demand	144
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	—
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	41.80
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$6.56 n.
Silver (per oz.)	44⅝d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	14% p. nom.
Chinese Upper Cash	½ pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	½ pm.
Rate of Native Interest	— % p.a.
Chinese Sub Coin	¾% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	per

Temperature.

Hongkong, January 16, 1918.

BAROMETER—9 A.M.	30.15
Do. 1 P.M.	30.05
Do. 4 P.M.	30.00
THERMOMETER 9 A.M.	56
Do. 1 P.M.	60
Do. 4 P.M.	60
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	50
Do. (Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	[illegible]
Do. (Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	[illegible]
Do. Minimum	[illegible]
Do. Maximum	[illegible]

DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts, not twice, but ten times longer. Wonderful for outside work. The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market. Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

Stock kept by:—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
MACHINERY OFFICE.
4, Des Voux Road. Phone 27.

SILIMIPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late SIEN TING, 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Jan., 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Jan. 16th,	6.53 a.m.	6.12 p.m.
" 17th,	6.53 "	6.13 "
" 18th,	6.53 "	6.14 "
" 19th,	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 20th,	6.53 "	6.15 "
" 21st,	6.53 "	6.16 "
" 22nd,	6.53 "	6.16 "
" 23rd,	6.53 "	6.17 "
" 24th,	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 25th,	6.53 "	6.18 "
" 26th,	6.52 "	6.19 "
" 27th,	6.52 "	6.20 "
" 28th,	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 29th,	6.51 "	6.21 "
" 30th,	6.51 "	6.22 "
" 31st,	6.51 "	6.23 "

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analyses of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Taim Sha Tsui during the years 19[illegible]-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 17th to 23rd, 1918.

	High Water		Low Water	
	Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Thu. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tue. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong engage if in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the rickshaw be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—		
single	75 cents	1 hour.
return	$1.00	2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—		
single	$1.20	2 hours.
return	$1.50	4 "
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—		
single	$1.75	2½ "
return	$2.00	5 "
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—		
single	$2.00	3 "
return	$2.50	7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshaw with three coolies from Taim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 "
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Two hours	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$ .40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.60
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

WEEPING ECZEMA ALL OVER HEAD

Appeared as Itchy Spot. Had a Watery Appearance. Became Eruptions. Healed by Cuticura.

"I had weeping eczema, the first signs of which was the appearance of an itchy spot on my head. At times it had a watery appearance and quickly spread all over my head which became a mass of eruptions. I had very little sleep and I had to cut my hair off.

"I was advised by one healed with Cuticura, to try them. After using a box of Cuticura Ointment and a tablet of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Harry Thompson, 4, New Lane Place, Leeds, Eng., June 10, 1916.

Why not make these fragrant emollients your every-day toilet preparations? Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 16d.-12h. 05m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. The anticyclone continues to weaken, and pressure has decreased slightly over the China Coast and Formosa; it has increased slightly over the Philippines.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.43 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 17th January:—

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 16, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
W'lestock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	18	88	NNW	8	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.27	38	71	N	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	31.34	34	83	WNW	2	o
Sharp Pk	"	31.19	44	78	W	2	b
Amoy	"	30.26	47	82	NNW	1	b
Swatow	"	30.31	45	84	N	1	b
Taihoku	6 a.	30.23	48	87	W	2	b
Taichu	"	30.19	44	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	30.17	51	—	ENE	2	o
Koshun	"	30.13	59	—	NE	4	b
Pescadores	"	30.18	55	—	N	4	b
Canton	6 a.	30.24	41	74	NNE	1	b
Hongkong	"	30.19	53	71	ENE	3	b
Cap Rock	"	30.17	—	—	NE	5	b
Macao	"	30.17	43	42	NNW	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.21	50	74	N	2	bf
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St James	"	29.93	83	—	NW	2	of
Aparri	6 a.	30.04	64	90	—	0	b
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.94	66	90	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.91	78	91	NNE	4	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.84	72	92	NNW	4	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.98	75	—	NE	2	b
Labuan	6 a.	29.79	77	95	SW	4	o

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 16, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 8 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.10	30.19	30.14
Temperature	57	53	59
Humidity	78	71	54
Direction of Wind	WNW	ENE	ENE
Force	1	2	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHARE REPORT.

JANUARY 16TH, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quote 11.30 A.M.		Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return on cost on last year's div.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shan	$125	$595 b.	Interim of £3-3/- s/c 1917	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.				
Uniones	$ 50	$230 b. & sa.	87 final making $25 s/c 1915 and Interim of $15 s/c 1916	7½ p.c.
North China	£5	T. 115 b.	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/6 s/c, $4.25 per share s/c 1916	6½ p.c.
Unions	$100	$740 b.	Final of £2 and bonus of $10 s/c 1915 and interim of $30 s/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Yangtsze	$ 50	$205 ex. 73	$15 making $31 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire	$ 20	$125 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	$ 50	$310	$27 for 1915	8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.				
Douglas Steamships	$50	$74 b.	Final of $3 s/c 1916-1917	19½ p.c.
Steamboats	$ 15	$17½ b.	$1.25 for 1916	8½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas (Preferred)	£5	$33½ b.	Final of 3/- s/c 1916	6 p.c.
(Deferred)	£5	$13 a.	Final of 40/- s/c 1916	12 p.c.
"Shell" Transports	£1	112/-	6/- final making 7/- s/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	8½ p.c.
"Star Ferry"	$ 10	$23½ sa.	$1.50 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7½ p.c.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	$100	$90	$12 for 1916	14½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars	P. 50	$36 a.	P. 5 for 1916	18½ p.c.
MINING.				
Kailans	£1	38/- b.	int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% s/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkats	dfrn. 10	T. 14½ b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	8½ p.c.
Raubs	£1	$2.50		—
Tronoh Mines	£1	38/- a.	1/- interim making 4/- s/c 1916	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians	£1	23/- a.	9 % for 1915	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharves	$ 50	$97 b.	% or 1916 & bonus $2	10 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	$	$126	Interim of $2½ s/c 1917	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks	$ 10	T 70 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Hotels	$ 50	$90 b.	$3 s/c half year ended 30-6-17	6½ p.c.
Central Estates	$100	$90 b.	$7 s/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands	$100	$90	Interim of $3½ s/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates	$ 10	$5½ b.	50 cents for 1916	8½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands	$ 30	$30	$2 for 1916	6½ p.c.
West Points	$ 50	$81	Interim of $3 s/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 50	T. 72 a.	4 % final making 12 % s/c 1916	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewos	T. 50	T. 170 a.	Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50	T. 122½ s. & sa.	Tls. 6 div. s/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik	T. 10	T. 15 a.	Tls. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yangtzepoos	T. 5	T. 7½		—
Orientals		T. 44		—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Cross-Borneos	$ 10	$7½ b.	50 cts. for 1916	9½ p.c.
Light & Powers	$ 5	$8½ b.	p.c. for year ending 15-2-06	—
China Providents	$ 10	$7.50 b.	cents for 1916	9½ p.c.
Dairy Farms	$	$71 a.	$2 for year ending 31-7-17	12 p.c.
Green Islands	$ 7	$7 a.	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics	$ 10	$48 b.	$2½ s/c 1916-17 Bonus 75 cents	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices	$ 25	$129½	$2 interim s/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	$ 10	$29½ a.	$1 interim s/c 1917	13½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	$ 10	$6.40 b. 6½ a.	Interim of 12 % s/c 1917	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$	$10 a.	$1 s/c year 31-5-17	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways	$ 10	$32½ a.	7 % for 1916-1917	7½ p.c.
do. (new)	$ 10	90 cents		
Steam Laundry	$	$4 b.	37 cents for year 31-5-17	11½ p.c.
Union Waterboats	$	$12	2½ % for 1916	20 p.c.
Watsons	$ 10	$34	10 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell	$ 7	$5 b.	60 cents for 1916-1916	—

b.—buyers. sa.—sellers. a.—sellers.

Telegraphic Add.: "HIALTO." Telephone No. 300. A.B.C. No. 1.

MOSES & TAYLOR, Stock and General Brokers.